GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:718
ANSWERED ON:15.05.2002
NATIONAL POPULATION STABILISATION FUND
SUBODH MOHITE

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by whom the National Population Stablisation Fund is controlled;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a fight over the control of this fund between National Commission of Population and the Ministry;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there was any lapse in allocation made for the fund last fiscal year;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the allocation made during the current financial year for the fund; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for smooth functioning of the National Population Stabilisation Fund and implementation of population control programme?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a) to (g): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 718 FOR 15TH MAY 2002

(a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of FamilyWelfare, is administratively responsible for the National Population Stabilisation Fund (NPSF).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (g) A provision of Rs.50 crore each was made in the budget of Planning Commission for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 towards contribution to the seed money of the National Population Stabilisation Fund. The provision of Rs.50 Crore made in 2000-2001 was transferred to the Public Accounts. The provision of Rs. 50 Crore in the year 2001-2002 has lapsed because of non-completion of formalities for setting up of NPSF.

National Population Stabilisation Fund is to provide a window for canalizing monies from national voluntary sources to specifically aid projects designed to contribute to population stabilisation.

In order to achieve population stabilisation in the country at the earliest, Government adopted the National Population Policy (NPP), in February 2000. NPP lists certain socio-demographic goals to be achieved by 2010. These are:

(1) Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.

(2) Make school education upto age 14 free and compulsory and reduce dropouts at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 percent for both boys and girls.

(3) Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.

(4) Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.

(5) Achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.

(6) Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.

(7) Achieve 80 percent institutional deliveries and 100 percent deliveries by trained persons.

(8) Achieve universal access to information/counseling and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.

(9) Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancy.

(10) Contain the spread of Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and promote greater integration between the management of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

(11) Prevent and control communicable diseases.

(12) Integrate Indian Systems of Medicines (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services and in reaching out of households.

(13) Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.

(14) Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare becomes a people centered programme.

The major steps taken to implement the NPP, 2000 are as under:

- State Governments have been advised to formulate State Population Policy with state specific strategies while maintaining the general spirit of National Population Policy, 2000 and also to constitute State Population Commission under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of respective State to review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the State Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the National Population Policy, 2000.

- The State Governments have also been advised to prepare firm and detailed action plan taking into account the ground realities and their area specific problems (region wise/ district wise) for effective implementation of family welfare programme.

- To enhance and accelerate performance in states with currently below average socio-demographic indices, an Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for preparation of area specific programmes with special emphasis on states that are lagging behind. A detailed database for eight states i.e. MP, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand has been compiled by the Department of Family Welfare to help guide the assessment of community needs.